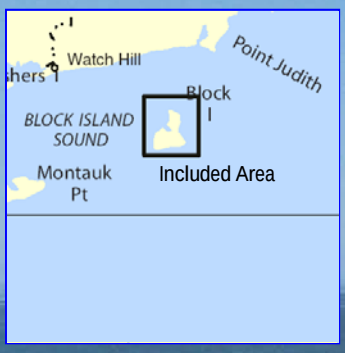
BookletChart™

Block Island

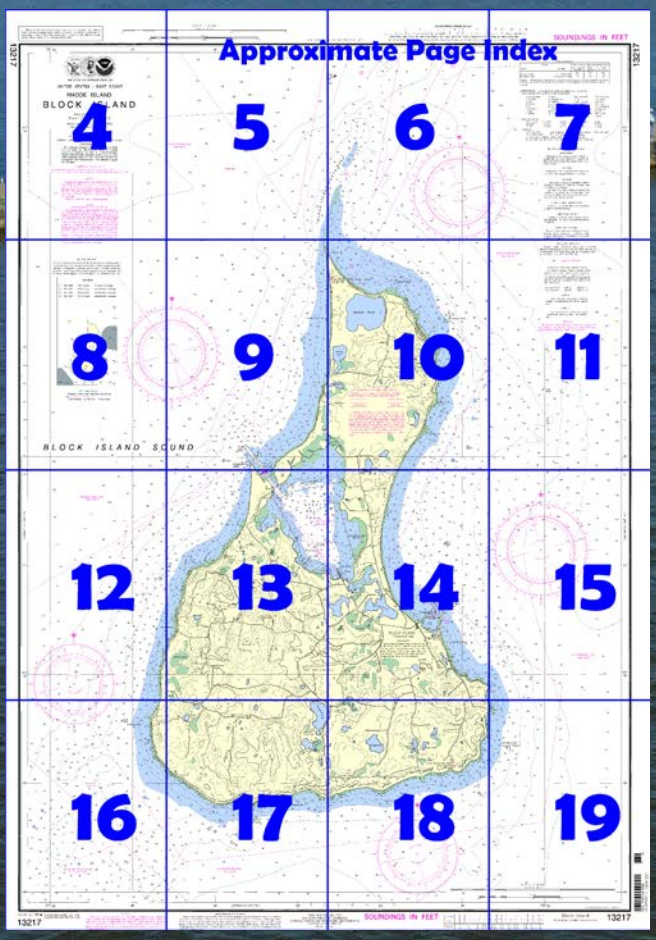
NOAA Chart 13217

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

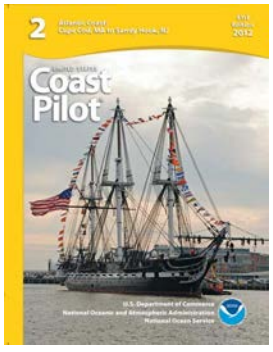
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13217.

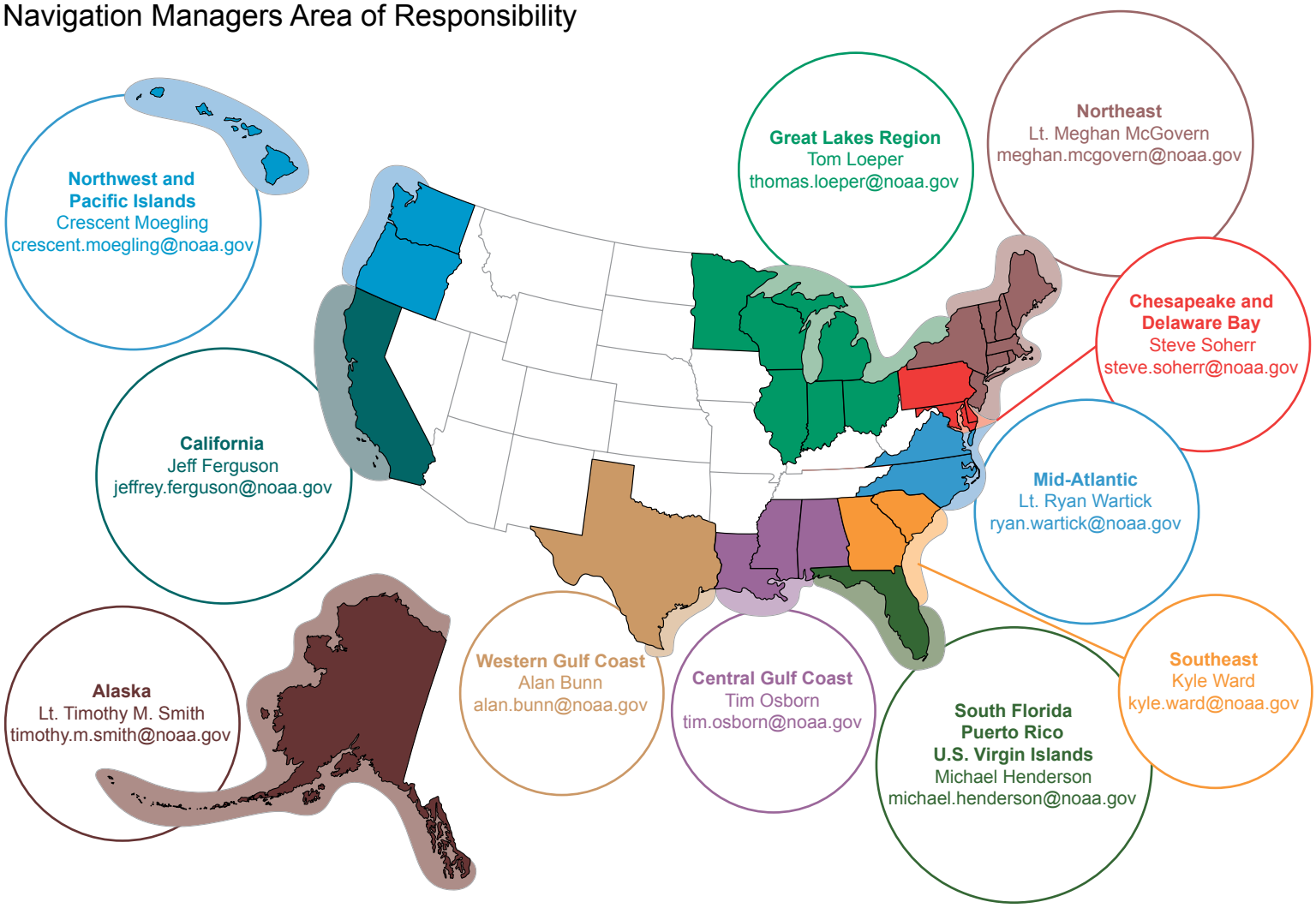


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Block Island, 5 miles long, is hilly with elevations up to about 200 feet. The shore of the island is fringed in most places by boulders and should be given a berth of over 0.5 mile even by small craft; the shoaling is generally abrupt in approaching the island.
Weather, Block Island and vicinity.–Block Island, formed by glaciers, consists of nearly 7,000 acres (2,830 hectares) and lies in the Atlantic Ocean about 12 miles east-northeast of Long Island and about the same distance south of Charlestown, RI. Hence, the climate is typically maritime, but under conditions of extreme cold or heat the effect is felt on the island as well as on the mainland. Temperatures of -10°F (-23.3°C, February 1992) and 95°F (35°C, August 1948) have been recorded.
Summers are usually dry. Rainfall for any one month ranges from a trace to 11.51 inches (292 mm). November is the wettest averaging 4.08 inches (104 mm) and June is the driest averaging 2.46 inches (64 mm). The warmest month is July with an average high of 76.5°F (24.7°C) and an average low of 63.7°F (17.6°C). The coolest months are January and February. Each average 32°F (0°C). The island is too small to build up cumulonimbus clouds, and local thunderstorms do not occur. Fog occurs on one out of four days in the early summer, when the ocean is relatively cold and foggy days average about 22 each year.
Winters are distinguished for their comparative mildness; maximums average 36°F to 42°F (2.2°C to 5.6°C) and minimums average 26°F (-3.3°C) in January and February. Since the surface winds are usually easterly when snow begins it soon changes to rain or melts rapidly after it piles up. The ocean temperatures are always somewhat above freezing and not far off shore are relatively high.
The ocean has a dampening effect on hot winds in summer and an accelerating effect on cold winds from the mainland in the winter. Katabatic winds from Narrangansett Bay and Long Island reach as high as 35 knots when anticyclonic conditions prevail on the mainland in winter. The wind velocity averages 15 knots for the year, but the mean is 17 knots in the winter, when gales are frequent. In the early fall most of the tropical storms moving up the coast affect the island to some extent. Since 1871 and 1996, 13 storms have come within 25 miles of Block Island. In August 1991, the center of Hurricane Bob passed about ten miles to the west of the island with 85-knot winds.
Communications.–A ferry operates daily from Galilee to Great Salt Pond or Old Harbor, carrying mail, passengers, freight, and vehicles. There is summer ferry service from Old Harbor to Providence, via Newport, and to New London. The island has telephone service to the mainland.
Block Island Southeast Light (41°09'10"N., 71°33'04"W.), 67 feet above the water, is shown from a red-brick octagonal, pyramidal tower attached to a dwelling to **Mohegan Bluffs** on the southeast point of the island. The wreck of the large tanker SS LIGHTBURNE is southeast of the light at 41°08'57"N., 71°32'52"W.
Block Island North Light (41°13'39"N., 71°34'33"W.), 58 feet above the water, is shown from a brown tower on a gray granite dwelling on Sandy Point at the north end of the island. At **Clay Head**, on the northeast side of Block Island, is a lone white house on top of the bluff.
Old Harbor, frequently used as a harbor of refuge, is an artificial harbor formed by two breakwaters on the east side of Block Island, 1.4 miles northward of Block Island Southeast Light. A Federal project provides for a channel 15 feet deep entering the harbor and leading to a basin with a project depth of 15 feet; the inner harbor anchorage area also has a project depth of 15 feet. (See Notice to Mariners and latest editions of the charts for controlling depths.) The harbor is occupied by pleasure craft during the summer. The eastern part of the inner harbor is left clear for the passage of the ferry to the wharf. The basin in the southeast corner of the inner harbor is usually occupied by fishing boats and local craft which tie up along the sides. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and berths are available.
The east breakwater extends about 300 yards northward of the entrance of the inner harbor, and is marked at its end by a light and sound signal. A bell buoy is 0.55 mile northward of the breakwater. A light marks the end of the breakwater on the west side at the entrance.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

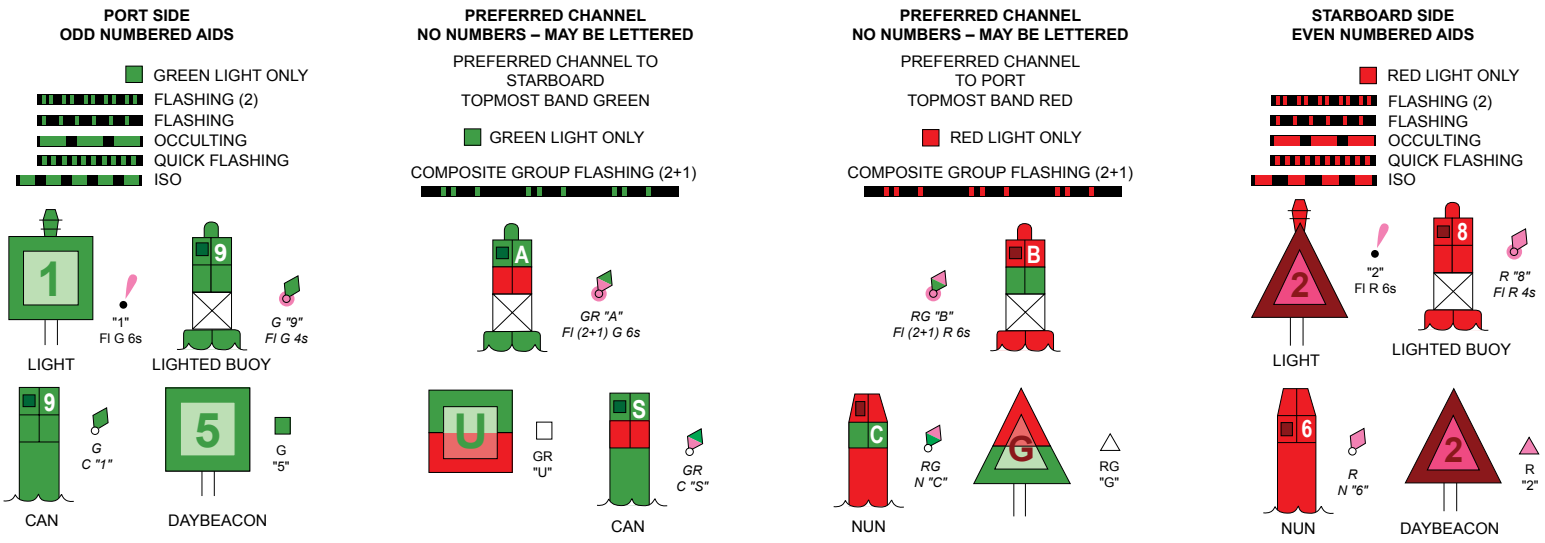


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
½ 0 ½
Yards
500 0 500 1000

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

13217

71° 38' 37' 36'

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

RHODE ISLAND

BLOCK ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 41°12'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.366" northward and 1.785" eastward to agree with this chart.

COLREGS, 80.150 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE D

High speed ferries operate between Point Judith and Block Island. Mariners are cautioned that these crafts move very rapidly and may transit waterways at angles to the normal direction of traffic. Ferries may deviate from published routes.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
A	1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

BLOCK ISLAND CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2015 AND SURVEYS TO JUN 2015

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMEN	
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)
OLD HARBOR						
ENTRANCE TO BUOY 5	15.0	14.5	15.0	6-15	170-180	0.08
BUOY 5 TO END OF CHANNEL	A15.0	B15.0	C13.8	6-15	160-140	0.24
ANCHORAGE		D12.5		6-15	7.8 ACRES	
BASIN		E10.6		6-15	0.9 ACRES	
GREAT SALT POND ENTRANCE						
BUOY 2 TO BUOY 7	14.6	13.3	F9.5	6-15	150	0.30
BUOY 7 TO BUOY 10	14.3	13.2	G8.6	6-15	150	0.19

A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 13.3 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF EAST CHANNEL LIMIT.
B. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 11.0 FEET WITHIN 160 FEET OF THE END OF THE CHANNEL.
C. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 13.0 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF WEST CHANNEL LIMIT AND SHOALING TO 8.0 FEE WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE END OF THE CHANNEL.
D. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 1.7 FEET WITHIN 60 FEET OF ANCHORAGE LIMITS.
E. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 7.6 FEET WITHIN 20 FEET OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN BASIN LIMITS.
F. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 8.9 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF CHANNEL LIMIT BEGINNING 250 FEET SEAWARD O
G. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 1.3 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF CHANNEL LIMIT.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

Cable Area

41° 15'

14'

Joins page 8

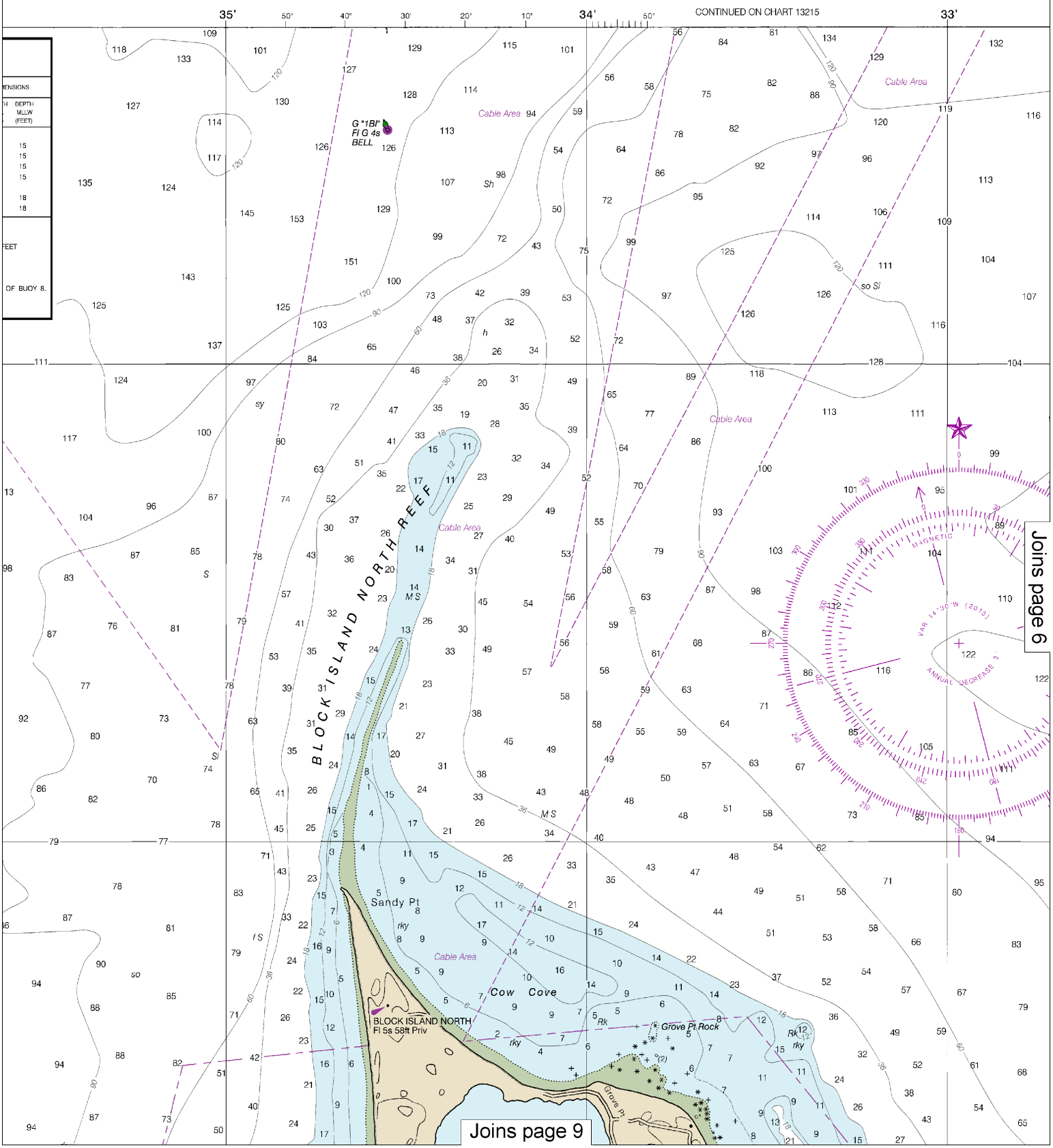
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~
Nautical Miles
0 1
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 269, 1st Ed., July 1952 D-1952-783 KAPP 2140



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
0 ½ 1
Yards
0 500 1000 1500

Formerly C&GS 269, 1st Ed., July 1952 D-1952-783 KAPP 2140

36' 35' 50" 40" 30' 20" 10" 34' 50"

BLOCK ISLAND CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2015
AND SURVEYS TO JUN 2015

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
D HARBOR							
ENTRANCE TO BUOY 5	15.0	14.5	15.0	6-15	170-160	0.08	15
BUOY 5 TO END OF CHANNEL	A15.0	B15.0	C13.8	6-15	160-140	0.24	15
ANCHORAGE		D12.5		6-15	7.8 ACRES		15
BASIN		E10.6		6-15	0.9 ACRES		15
EAT SALT POND ENTRANCE							
BUOY 2 TO BUOY 7	14.6	13.3	F9.5	6-15	150	0.30	18
BUOY 7 TO BUOY 10	14.3	13.2	G8.6	6-15	150	0.19	18

EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 13.3 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF EAST CHANNEL LIMIT.
EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 11.0 FEET WITHIN 160 FEET OF THE END OF THE CHANNEL.
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EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 1.3 FEET WITHIN 10 FEET OF CHANNEL LIMIT.
TE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

Joins page 5

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

Cable Area

BLOCK ISLAND NORTH REEF

G "1Bl"
Fl G 4s
BELL

Sandy Pt

Cow Cove

BLOCK ISLAND NORTH
Fl 5s 58ft Priv

Grove

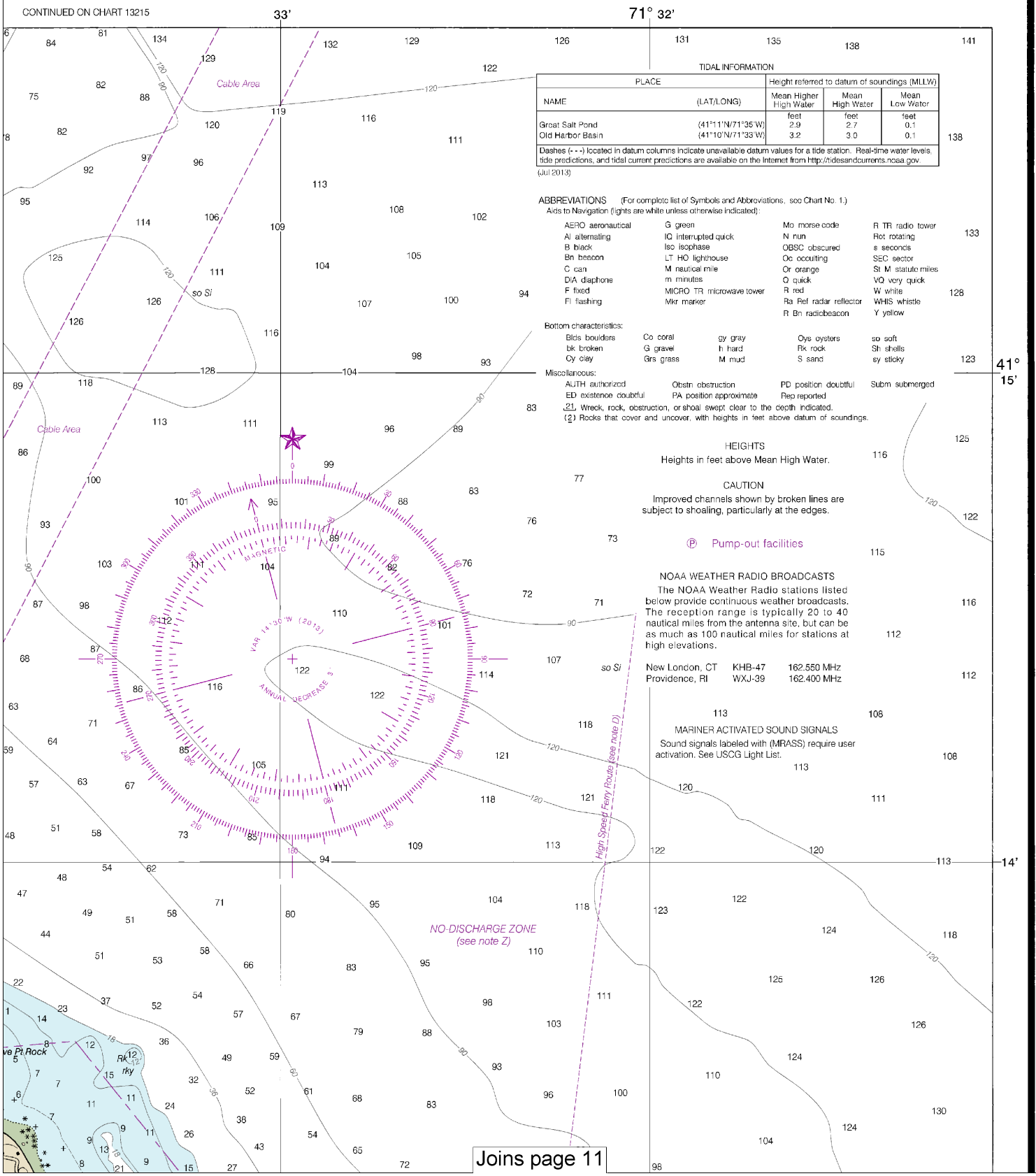
Grove Pt

Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~
Nautical Miles
0 1
Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.



TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Great Salt Pond	(41°11'N/71°35'W)	2.9	2.7	0.1
Old Harbor Basin	(41°10'N/71°33'W)	3.2	3.0	0.1

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jul 2013)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS

Sound signals labeled with (MRASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

Joins page 4

requirements may be obtained from the Environme
Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.g
owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE D

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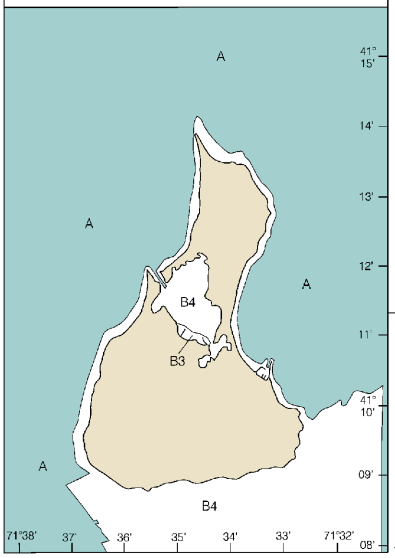
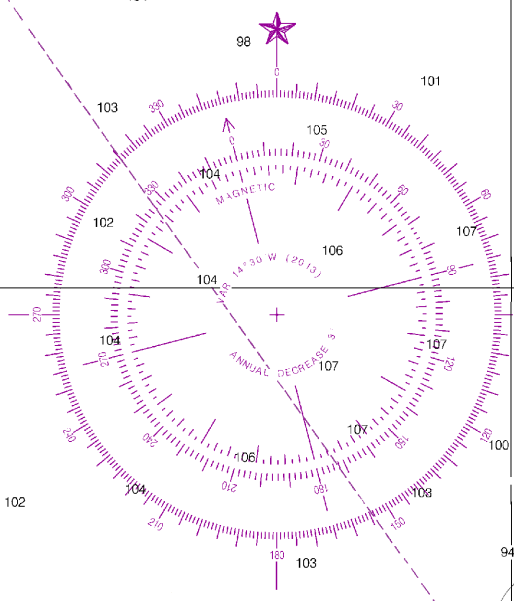




BLOCK ISLAND SOUND

Cable Area

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

R "2" BELL

F R 4sR 8M "4" HORN

14'
13'
12'

RT 13215

Joins page 12

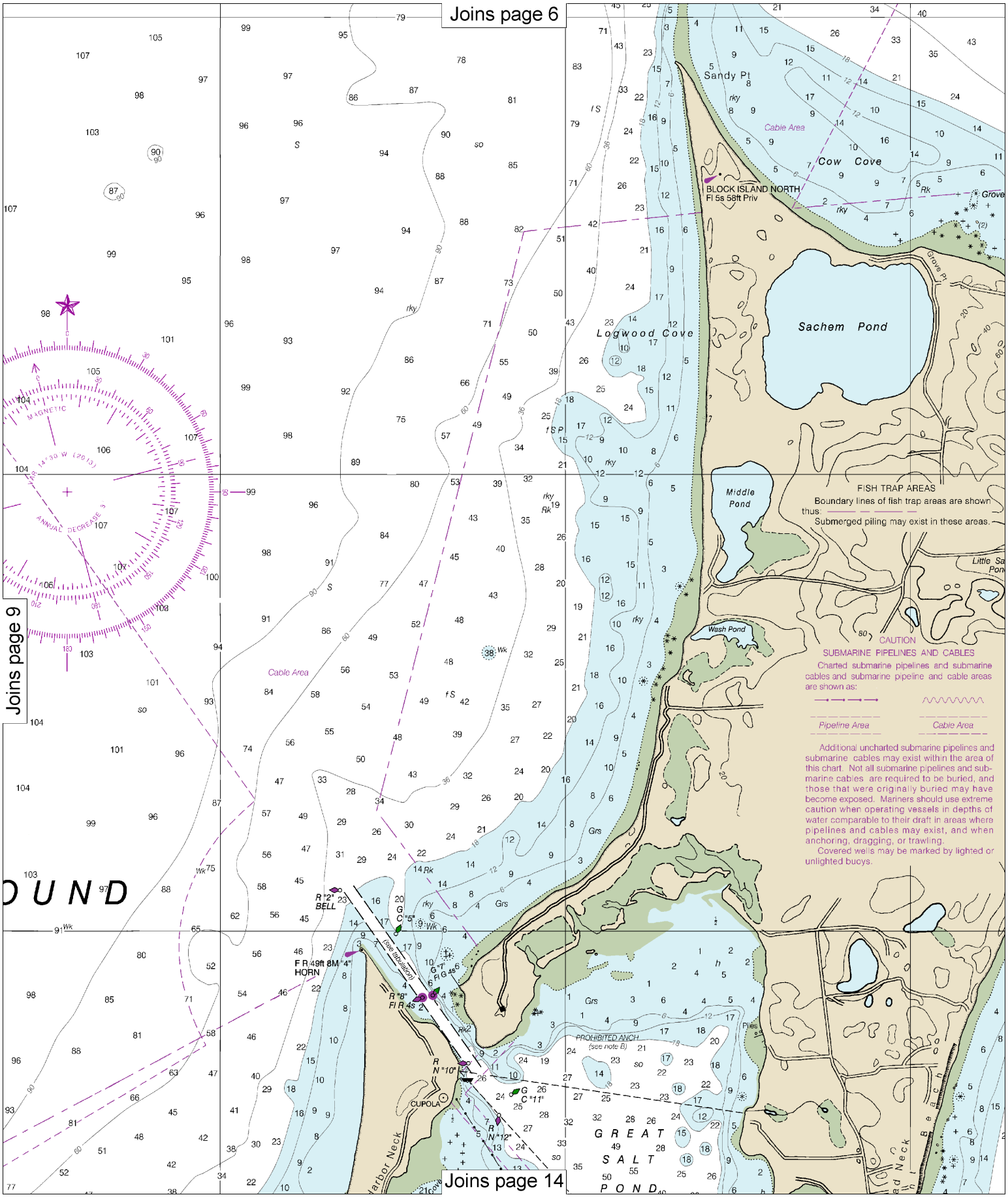
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Sandy Pt
Cable Area
Cow Cove
BLOCK ISLAND NORTH
Fl 5s 58ft Priv
Grove Pt Rock
Grove Pt
Sachem Pond
Logwood Cove
Old Britton Rock
Isaiahs Cliff
Middle Pond
FISH TRAP AREAS
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:
Submerged piling may exist in these areas.
Little Sachem Pond
HOUSE
Bush Lot Hill
Balls North Pt
Wash Pond
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
Clay Head
Balls Pt
Jerrys Pt
PROHIBITED ANCH
(see note B)
CUPOLA
G R E A T
S A L T
P O N D
Harbor Neck
Neck
Beach



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

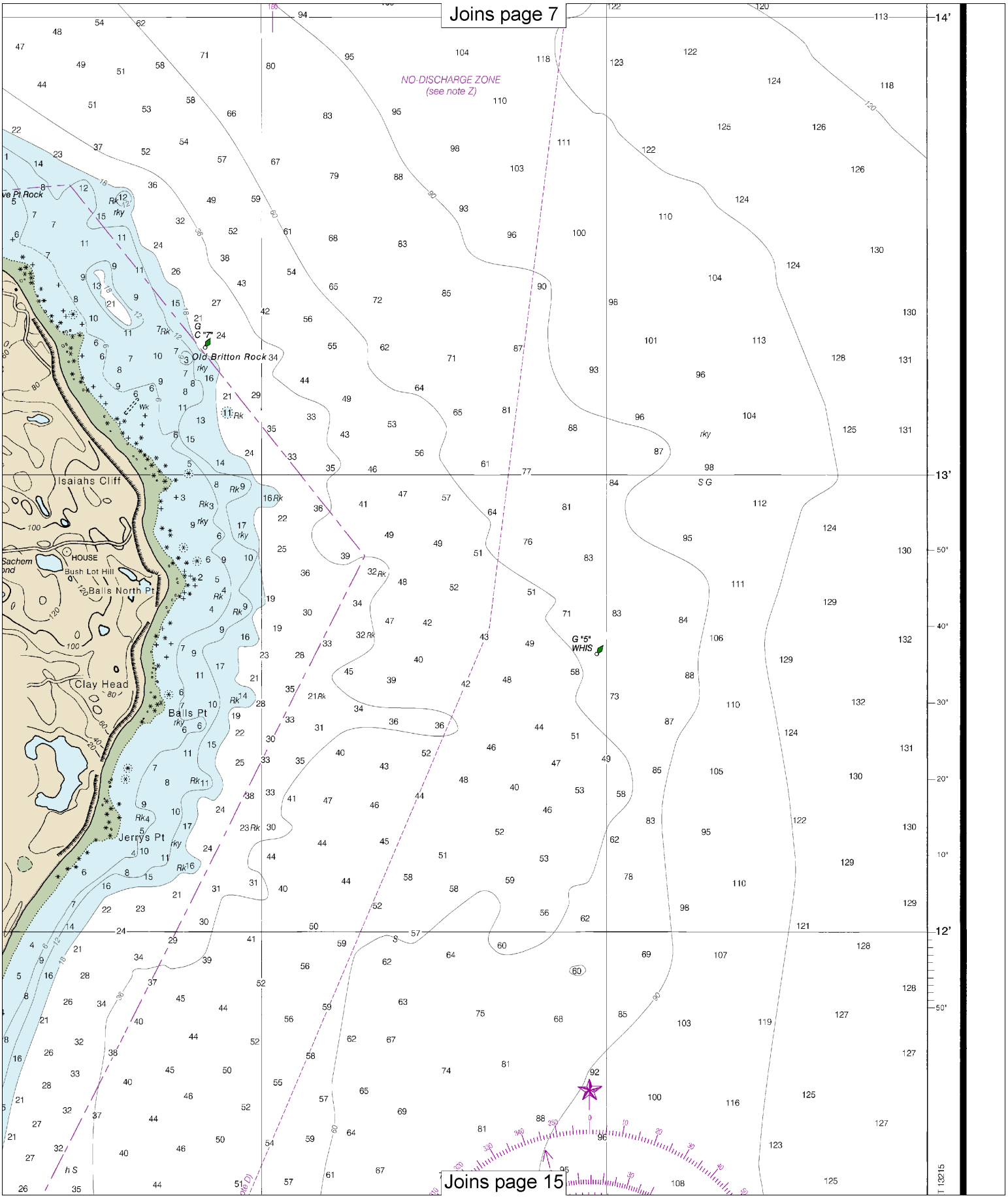
See Note on page 5.

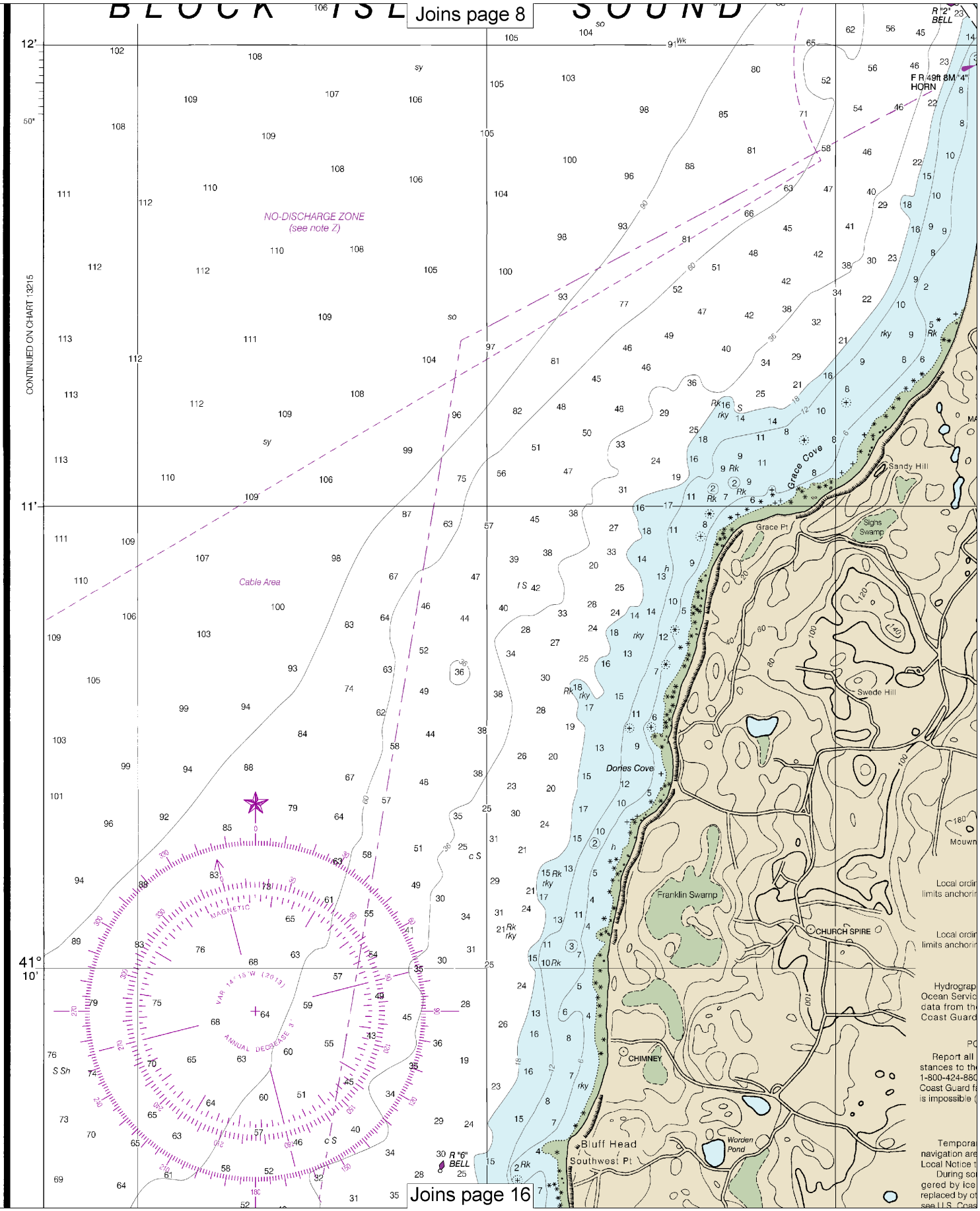
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500


Joins page 7
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
Old Britton Rock
Isaiahs Cliff
HOUSE
Bush Lot Hill
Balls North Pt
Clay Head
Balls Pt
Jerrys Pt
G "5"
WHIS
14'
13'
12'
Joins page 15



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

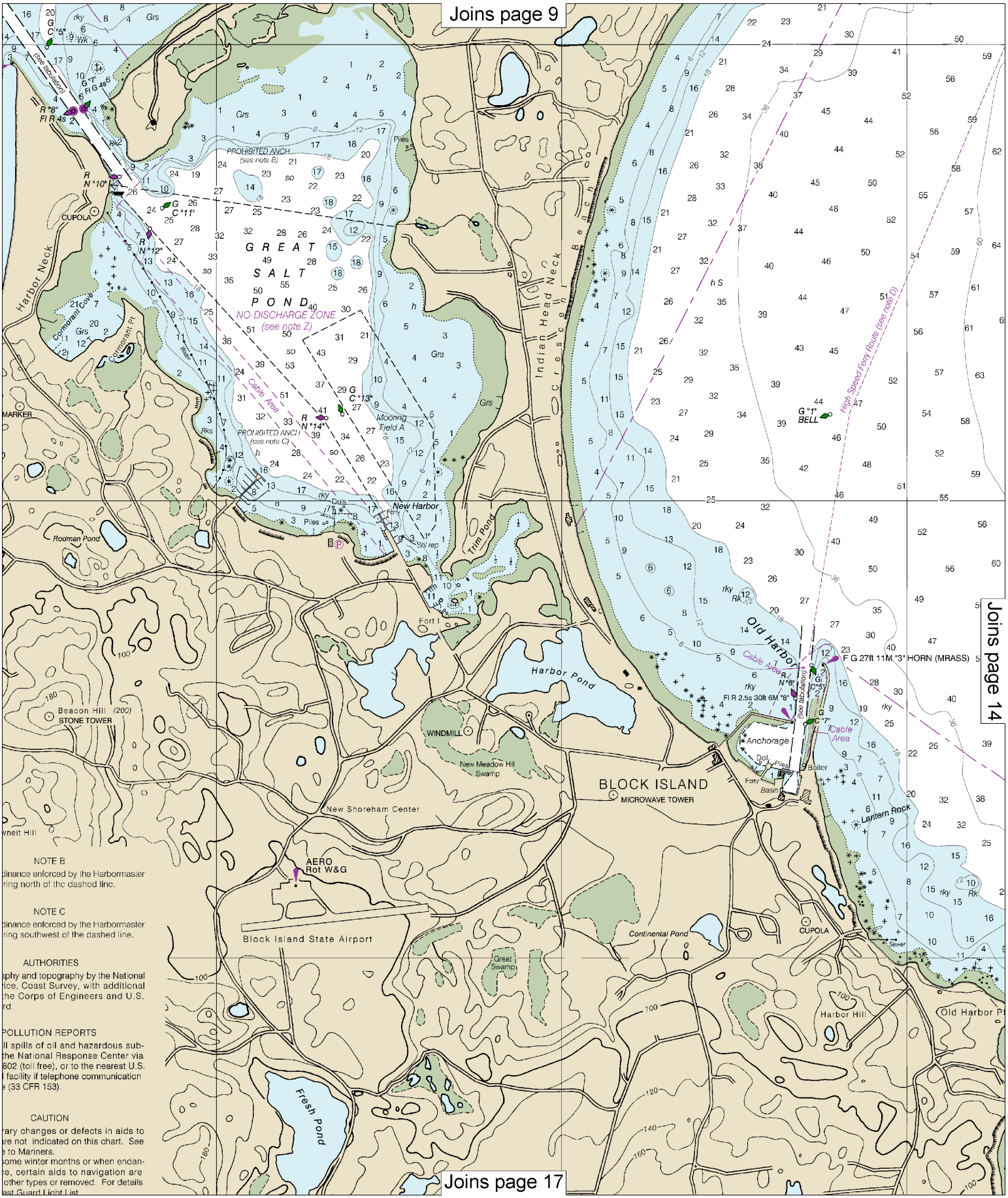
See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
GREAT SALT POND
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
PROHIBITED ANCH (see note B)
PROHIBITED ANCH (see note C)
Harbor Neck
Indian Head Neck
Cormorant Cove
Cormorant Pt
CUPOLA
MARKER
Rodman Pond
New Harbor
Trim Pond
Fort I
Harbor Pond
Old Harbor
Cable Area
Mooring Field A
High Speed Ferry Route (see note D)
F G 27ft 11M "3" HORN (MRASS)
Fl R 2.5s 30ft 6M "8"
Anchorage
Ferry Basin
Boiler
Lantern Rock
BLOCK ISLAND
MICROWAVE TOWER
WINDMILL
New Meadow Hill Swamp
New Shoreham Center
Beacon Hill (200)
STONE TOWER
AERO Rot W&G
Block Island State Airport
Great Swamp
Continental Pond
Harbor Hill
Old Harbor Pt
Fresh Pond
CUPOLA
BELL
NOTE B
NOTE C
AUTHORITIES
POLLUTION REPORTS
CAUTION

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

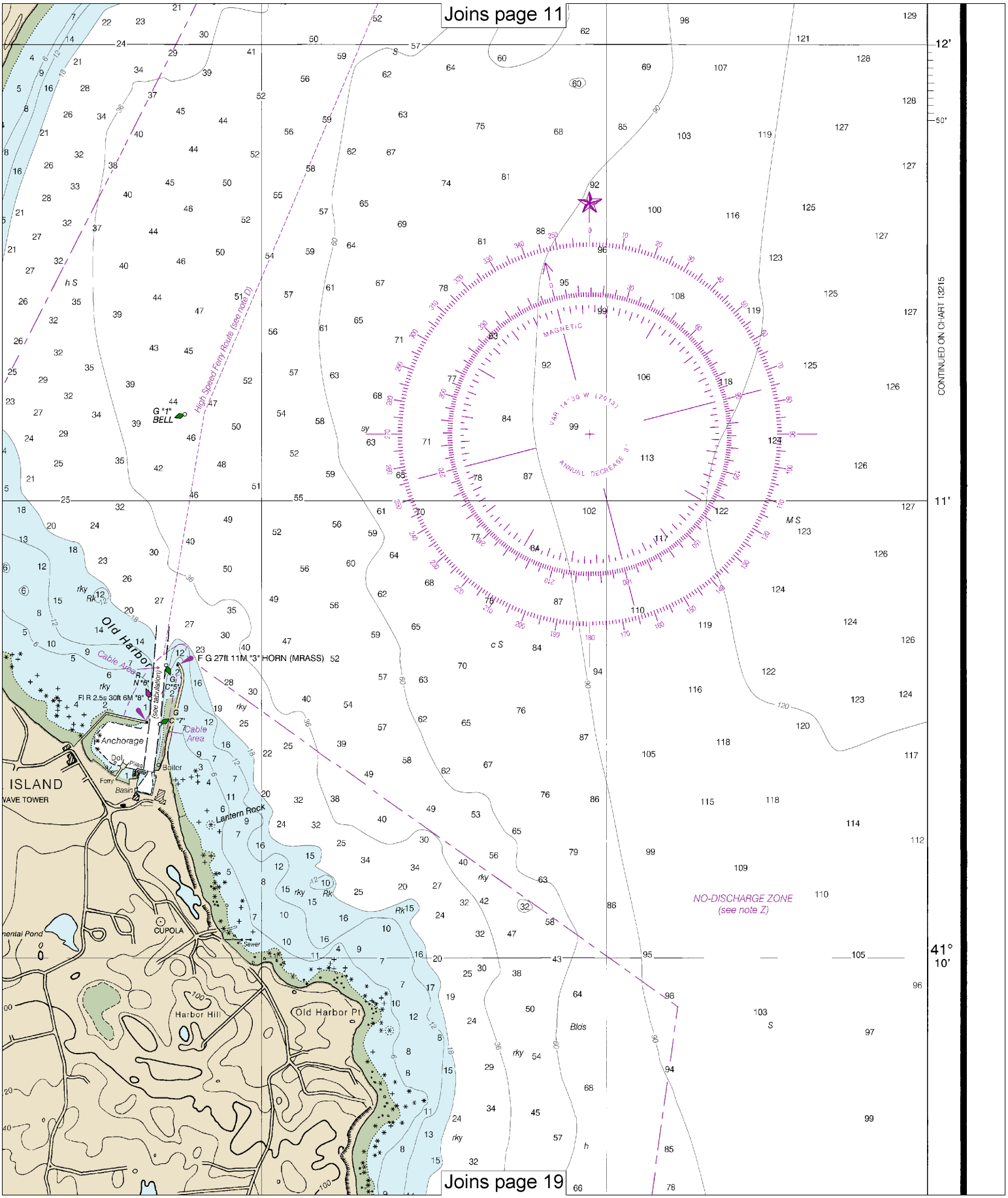
See Note on page 5.

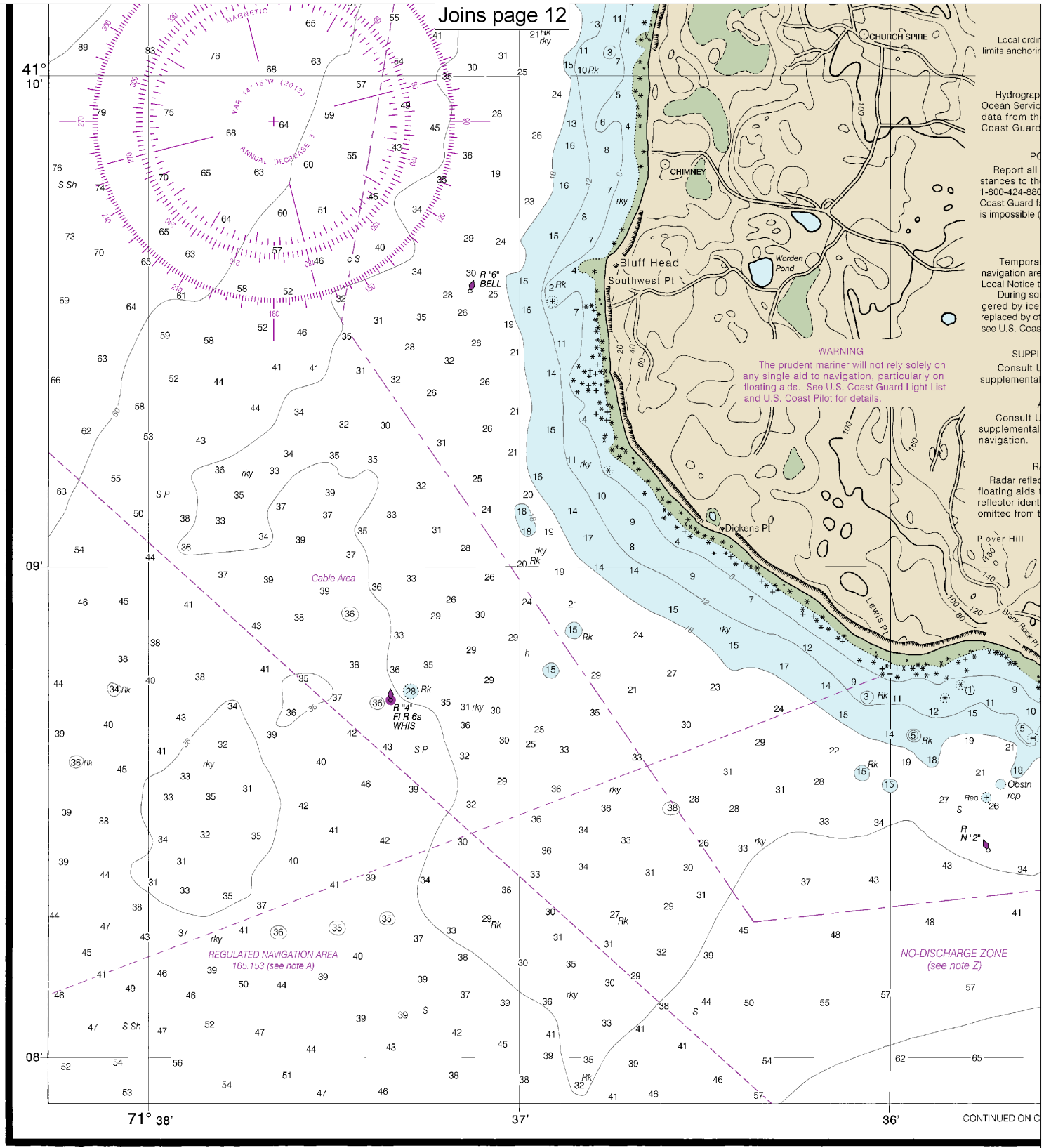
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500


Joins page 11
12'
50'
11'
41°
10'
CONTINUED ON CHART 13215
MAGNETIC
VAR 14° 30 W (2013)
ANNUAL DECREASE 8'
High Speed Ferry Route (see note D)
G "1"
BELL
F G 27ft 11M "3" HORN (MRASS)
Old Harbor
Cable Area
Fl R 2.5s 30ft 6M "8"
(See tabulation)
Anchorage
Dol
Piles
Ferry
Basin
Boiler
Cable Area
Lantern Rock
ISLAND
VAVE TOWER
CUPOLA
Harbor Hill
Old Harbor Pt
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
Joins page 19



17th Ed., Aug. 2013

13217

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Last Correction: 9/21/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016), CHS: 0616 (6/24/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

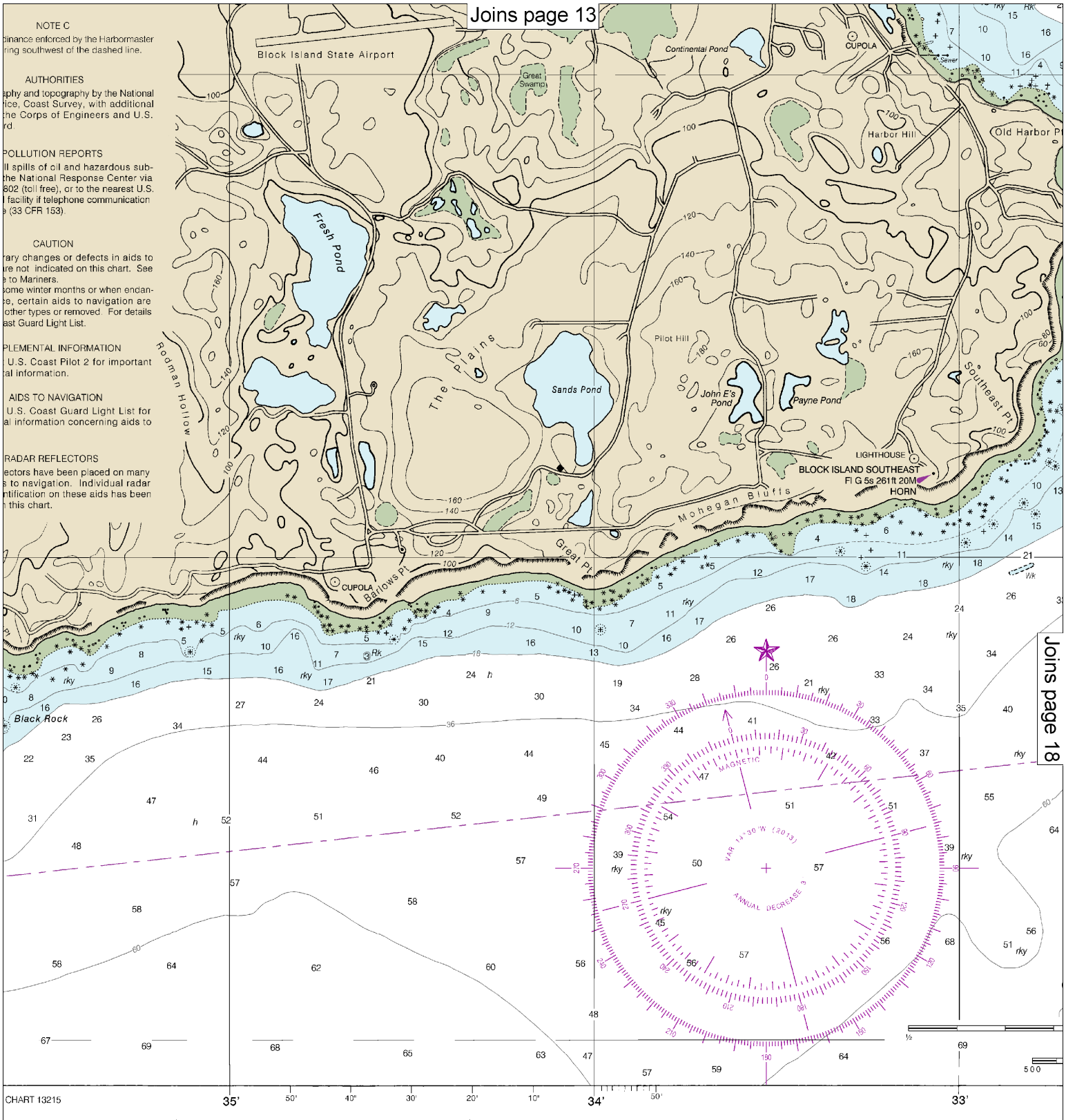
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500

See Note on page 5.



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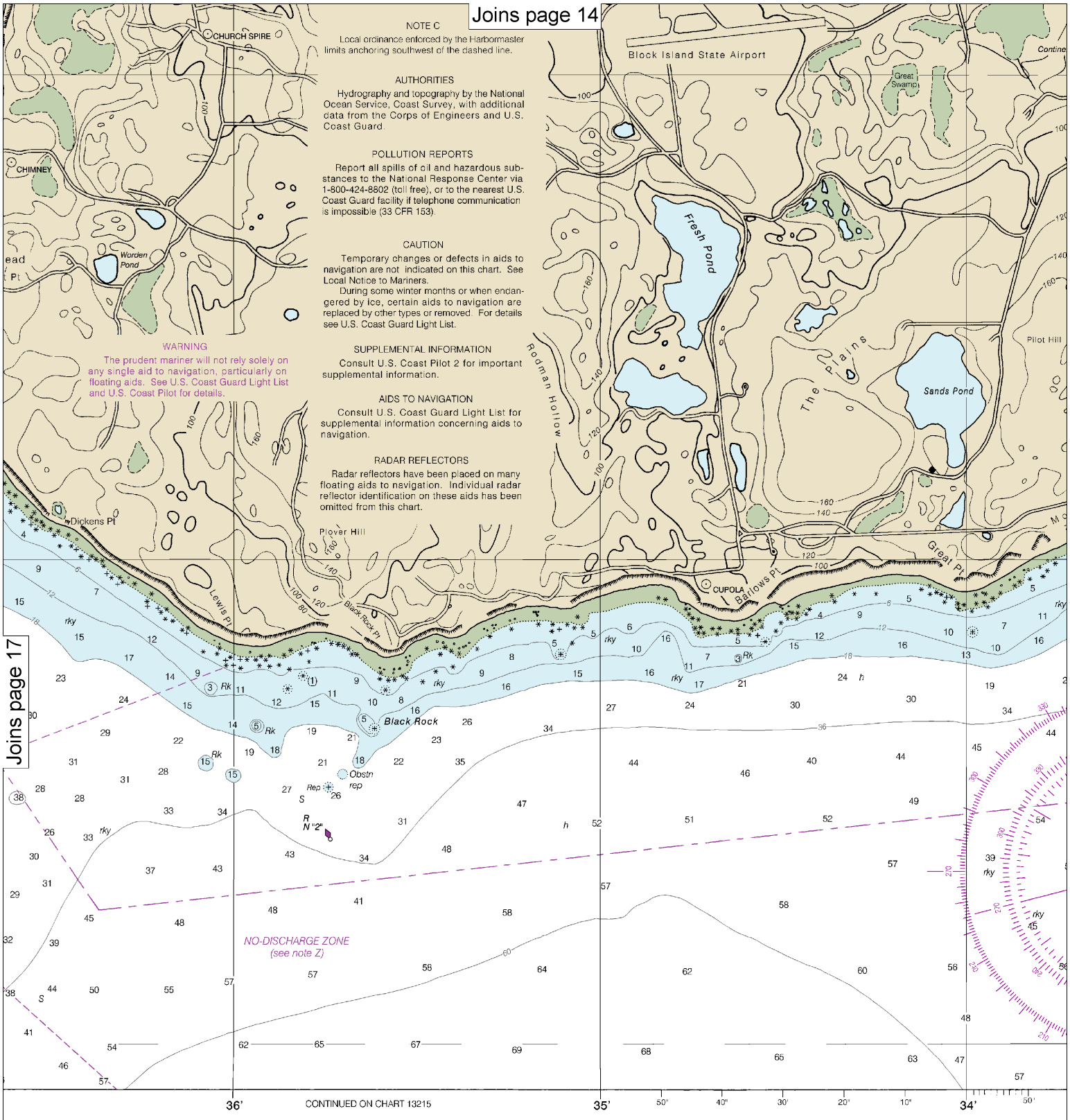
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Joins page 14



Joins page 17

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDING

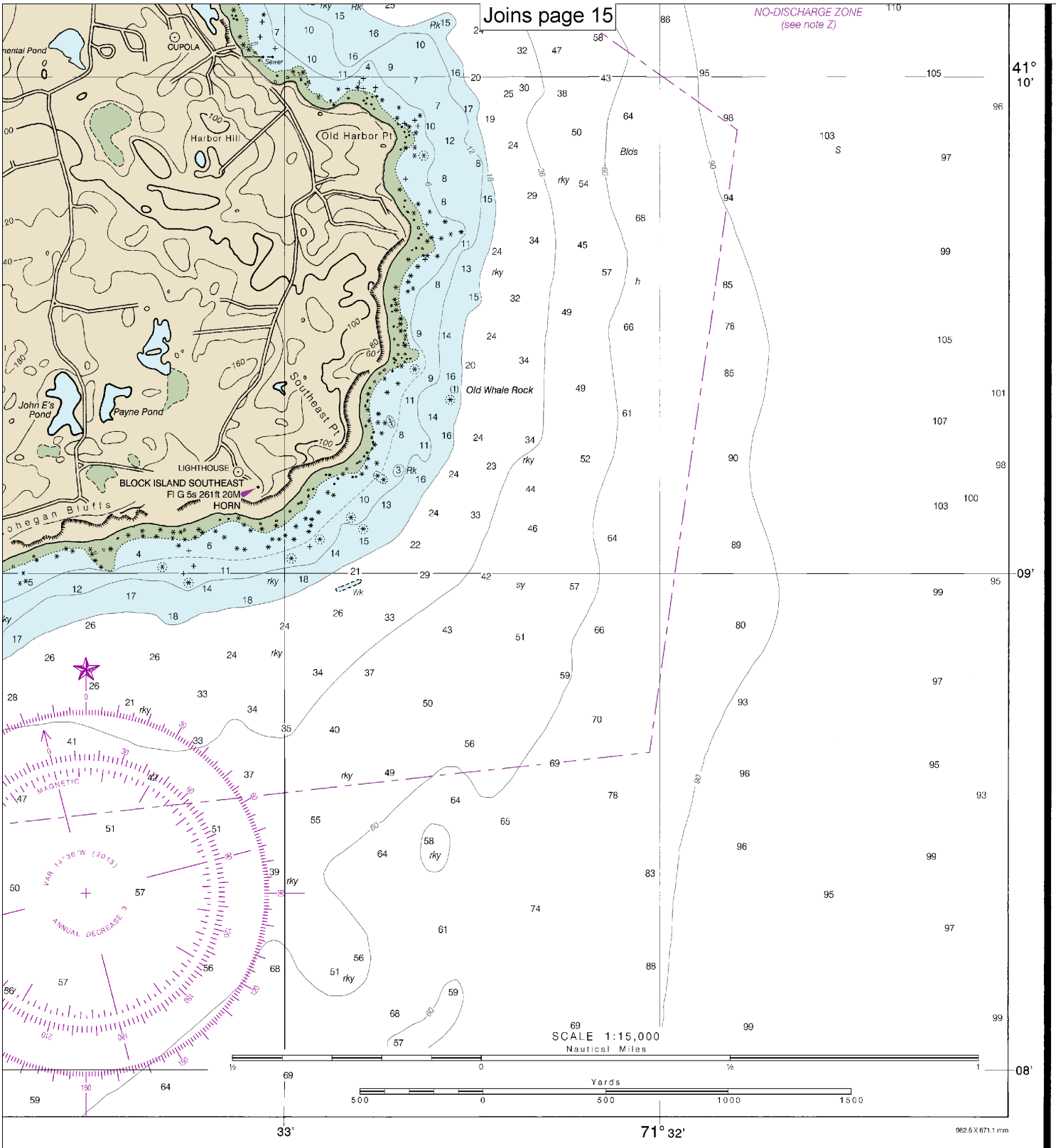
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500



GS IN FEET

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Block Island
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

13217

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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